

JPRS 79001

17 September 1981

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1173



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON ASSYRIANS REVIEWED

Moscow PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OBNCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA I in Russian No 3, 1980 (signed to press 18 Apr 80) pp 25-33

[Review by S. G. Kesimova of book "Assiriysy i assiriyskaya problema v novoye i noveysheye vremya" [The Assyrians and the Assyrian Problem in Modern Times] by K. P. Matveyev, Moscow, "Nauka", 1979, 190 pages]

[Text] The historical range of the new book by K. P. Matveyev (Bar-Mattay) is considerably broader than his previous one*; the author has adduced a great deal of new materials which illustrate the path traveled by the Assyrians up to the beginning of the 20th century, the tragedy of the Assyrian people during the years 1914--1933, and the status of the Assyrian problem at the present time.

The book contains nine chapters. Chapter I is devoted to a critical discussion of the problem of the ethno-genesis of the modern-day Assyrians--one of the most ancient Semitic peoples of the Mesopotamian area.

In Chapters II and III, which are devoted to the principal demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Assyrian population, as well as in the following chapters--IV and V--which describe the Assyrians' struggle against the Ottoman and Iranian yokes, the author devotes considerable attention to the religious life of the Assyrians. The Nestorian schism which they adopted 15 centuries ago on the one hand doomed this people to cruel religious persecutions but, on the other hand, it saved them as an ethnic group. The later splits, which have divided the Assyrians into inimical groups, tending toward Christian Orthodox (Nestorians and Jacobites), Arab-Christian (Syro-Chaldeans), and Catholic (Chaldean-Uniats) traditions, have not eliminated the role played by Nestorianism as the ethnic cult of the Assyrians. Until the year 1933--a fateful one for the Assyrians--the leaders of the Nestorian Church functioned as the national leaders of the overwhelming majority of the Assyrians in the Near East.

In Chapters 6 through 8, which are devoted to the Assyrian question in the Near and Middle East, and, in particular, in Iraq, as well as to the activities of the national and international alliances of the Assyrian diaspora in Europe, the United States, and Australia, while noting the petite-bourgeois and left-wing-extremist tendencies guiding these alliances of the Assyrian intelligentsia, the author

* K. P. Matveyev and I. I. Mar-Yukhanna, "Assiriyskiy vopros vo vremya i posle pervoy mirovoy voyny (1914-1933)" [The Assyrian Question During and After World War I (1914-1933)], Moscow, 1968.

schools for the Assyrians, translated the Old and New Testaments into their language, and organized translations of their literature.

But at the same time the missionaries in their activities made extensive use of the doctrine of "Divide and rule!", setting the Muslim peoples against the Assyrians. As researchers have noted, it was from the time of Western expansion that conflicts became more frequent between the Assyrians and the Kurds--two freedom-loving peoples who were equally persecuted by Muslim states and who exhausted each other in bloody and fruitless wars. Thus, in 1843 missionaries to the Turkish province of Khakhyari (the residence of the patriarch) were able to direct the incipient anti-Turkish uprising of the Kurds against the Assyrians. "The Assyrians of the Ottoman Empire and Iran...groaned from the national and religious yoke, oppression, extortion, and unbearable taxes.... Placed in a no-exit position, many Assyrians placed their only hope in aid from Russia. They were prepared to annex themselves to the Russian Orthodox Church in order to weaken the national and religious yoke of the Ottoman authorities" (p 66). By words and deeds the Assyrians expressed their devotion to Russia. For their aid in the Russo-Perian War of 1826--1828 100 Assyrian "dymy"* were permitted to resettle in Transcaucasia, where they have continued to live until the present time. The Assyrians fought bravely in the Russian Army during the Crimean War (1853--1856). During the 1850's, 1860's, and 1880's the Nestorian patriarchs proposed to the Russian government that their people join the Orthodox church, but these attempts, despite the positive opinion of Russian church leaders, were rejected because of diplomatic considerations. Not until 25 March 1898 was an agreement signed in the Alexander Nevskiy Monastery providing for the conversion of a portion of Iran's Assyrians to the bosom of the Russian Orthodox church. A Russian religious mission was sent to Iran. Its successes were great. But, like the other missions of imperialist states, it brought this long-suffering people nothing but new dissension and enmity.

On the eve of World War I the Assyrians were divided into religious demoninations whose leaders were carrying out the will of the missionaries. In 1895--1898, at the time when the Sultan's authorities were organizing a slaughter of the Jacobites, Assyrians of other faiths did not come to the latter's aid.

Hatred toward the sultan made the Assyrians one of the militant detachments of the Young-Turk bourgeois-democratic revolution, whose program also included the solution of the nationality question. But upon coming to power the Young Turks proclaimed a chauvinistic policy of Pan-Turkism. The threat of complete extermination again compelled the Assyrians to turn to Russia, which in connection with the exacerbated situation in the Near East was beginning to manifest a particular interest in the ethnic and religious minorities of this region. Having trusted the promise of support from the Russian government, the Assyrians from the areas bordering on Iran rose in an armed revolt in August--September 1914. But the promised support did not arrive. The Turkish authorities began (primarily by means of the Kurds) a new slaughter of the Assyrians. Those Assyrians who were able to flee from Turkey fought heroically in the ranks of the Russian Army on the Russo-

* "Dym" is an ethnographic concept designating a household (among the Assyrians) in which the families of all the sons used to live together with the parents (40--60 persons).

accords a positive evaluation to the idea of the integration of the Assyrians, since "the nationalism of an oppressed people is permeated with a common democratic content" (p 176). V. I. Lenin taught, writes K. P. Matveyev, that the struggle for national and social liberation must be based on that bourgeois nationalism which is aroused among these peoples and which cannot fail to be aroused; it is historically justified. Nor must we forget herein that the leaders of Assyrian associations in the United States, Australia, and Western Europe have supported the idea of creating an Assyrian state or autonomy in Iraq in order to distract Assyrian workers from the class struggle and to hinder the dissemination of the ideas of socialism among them.

The last chapter describes the Assyrians' life in the USSR--the only country where they have the objective possibilities for their social and cultural development.

At the beginning of this century the Assyrians still retained extended families (as many as 50-60 persons), clans, and tribes; the harsh struggle for existence required such collectivist structures. Surrounded by numerous ethnic groups, the Assyrians never mixed or intermarried with them. The Assyrian tribes (malikdoms) formed associations which were directly subordinate to the patriarch (Mar-Shimun); the latter was more secular ruler than spiritual pastor. Upon the first summons of the Mar-Shimun the maliks would lead out their military detachments under his banner.

Brave warriors, tireless and clever agriculturalists capable of turning barren uplands into blooming gardens and orchards, the Assyrian tribes were attracted by Turkish pashas, Kurdish sheikhs, and feudal lords of Iran and Iraq, who, by utilizing dissensions and enmity among the maliks, converted them into their own vassals. Only in Turkey in the inaccessible mountain regions were the Assyrian peasants able to retain their independence; the inhabitants of other regions dragged out a pitiful existence as serfs.

In Northern Iraq, as foreign capital penetrated as long ago as the 19th century, the Assyrians became workers, clerical employees, and sailors in a British steamship company; they also became railroad workers, and worked in sulfur, salt, and petroleum enterprises, and they engaged in handicrafts and commerce.

In Iran the Assyrians were completely dependent on the feudal lords, who had unlimited power over their property and even their lives. As they were the most oppressed component of the population, the Assyrians comprised the principal mass of refugees from Iranian Azerbaijan into Russia, where they became acquainted not only with Russian culture but also with revolutionary ideas, which some of them carried back into Iran. This provided new grounds for persecution.

By the end of the 18th century the Roman-Catholic church had imposed the Uniat form of religion on the Assyrians living in the valleys of Northern Mesopotamia. Many valuable things of the ancient culture were destroyed, very rich libraries perished, schools and monasteries were burned, and--most importantly--a wedge was driven into the religious-ethnic unity of the people.

At the beginning of the 19th century Protestant missionary-spies and pioneers of the West's growing political and economic expansion in the Near and Middle East stepped up their activities in Ottoman Turkey and Iran. They opened hospitals and

Turkish Front, which was opened in November 1914. The author describes in the words of eyewitnesses the tragedy of the population of the Urmiya province, which was left by the Russian Army at the end of 1914, and the attempts by ordinary Russian soldiers to aid the Assyrian refugees, who were dying from hunger, cold, and disease.

When the Russian Army liberated Urmiya in the spring of 1915, the Assyrians rose up in a new revolt. After a month of fierce fighting the Assyrians, armed with flintlock- and ramrod-type weapons, threw back the Turks and Kurds. Soon the patriarch brought a Russian battalion and arms to their aid. But complete aid did not follow. In the autumn of 1915 hundreds of thousands of Assyrians left their age-old homeland and moved to Iran. The move to Iran was accompanied by a torment for the Assyrians; the Russian government preferred to hold them on the Iranian-Turkish border as a covering detachment. Only after a number of desperate political moves by the patriarch was permission granted to create a regular Assyrian army in Iran, and in the future--an independent Assyrian state. During the course of 1916 the Assyrian army grew, was improved, and successfully fought on the side of Russia and her allies. After the February Revolution the Russian Army began to depart from Iran, leaving to the Assyrians weapons and 200 volunteer officers as advisors. After the October Revolution Russia's military activities ceased on all fronts, but Turkey in violation of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk moved against Baku. The sole force in Northern Iran capable of opposing this offensive was constituted by the Assyrians. They attempted to obtain aid from the Allies, who had assembled for a conference in Tiflis, but all the patriarch's delegations returned empty-handed; the British ruling circles did not agree with the Assyrians' program of self-determination, which the first delegation brought to Tiflis. This was a program for a free, democratic Assyria in which the secular authority was made separate from the spiritual. Nevertheless, the British demanded from the patriarch a continuation of the armed struggle against Turkey. The leaders of the Assyrians, writes the author, did everything possible to preserve peaceful relations with Iran, but the Persian authorities, under the circumstances of their own socio-political crisis, saw no other solution besides a new holy war. During this war the national leader of the Assyrians, the patriarch Mar-Shimun, was treacherously murdered by the Kurdish sheikh Simko.

During all of 1918 the Assyrian army fought heroically simultaneously in Urmiya and in the Basko-Bayazit region. The Turks' numerical superiority and new treachery by the British compelled the Assyrians to withdraw to the southern part of Iran. On this campaign a considerable portion of the Assyrian army and the civilian population which had arisen with it perished. After the Russo-Turkish truce was signed on 30 October 1918 the remnants of the Assyrian army were deceitfully and forcibly shipped out by the British to Mesopotamia, which was later detached from the Ottoman Empire as the state of Iraq under a British mandate. The analogous state of Syria was created under France's mandate. The territory of ancient Assyria had now been divided among four different countries--Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. The settlement of the Assyrian refugees on the right bank of the Diyala River was one of the first concentration camps of our times. Within two years there 33,000 persons had perished there from hunger and disease. In all during World War I the Assyrian nation lost more than half its people.

The people's will to achieve self-determination did not weaken. The British, while supporting the Assyrians' dream about creating their own state, forcibly formed

Assyrian battalions on the territory of Iraq, using them to put down popular uprisings and thereby intensifying the hatred of the Kurds and Arabs for the Christian population of the East.

The Assyrians fruitlessly anticipated a solution of their own problem from all the international conferences: Paris, Sevres, Constantinople; they also turned to the Hague Tribunal and the Permanent Mandate Commission. The position of the Assyrians was exacerbated by the enmity between the new Mar-Shimun and the patriarch of the Assyro-Chaldean church, who was inclined to favor Britain and the Vatican. As a sign of protest against the blocking of the solution by the Mandate Commission concerning settling the Assyrians as a "compact mass," army contingents proclaimed their own self-disbandment. The Iraqi government began to intensively incite anti-Assyrian attitudes within the country, and these spilled over into a wave of pogroms in 1933. Taking advantage of this, the Iraqi-British authorities, after summoning Mar-Shimun to Baghdad and holding him there, began to urge the Assyrians to move out in separate families "to safety regions." The population protested stormily. A portion of the Assyrians fled to Syria. However, the French and British colonialists easily reached an agreement providing for the return of the refugees. The enforced return spilled over into a fierce Assyro-Iraqi war on the Syrian border and then became a holy war of Arabs against Christians (but the Assyro-Chaldeans were also annihilated therein).

The League of Nations remained deaf to the appeals of the patriarch being held in Baghdad; it was demanded that he abdicate his secular authority.

The patriarch sent telegrams out to a number of European governments. In the final analysis public opinion compelled the Iraqi government to stop the pogroms. A large role in acquainting world public opinion with this tragedy was played by the American Assyrians. Without removing the responsibility from the ruling circles of Iraq, they wrote about the dual self-interest of the British in the pogroms: to demonstrate the unreadiness of Iraq for independent development and to teach an obvious lesson to other nations striving for autonomy, in the first place, the Kurds.

After the events of 1933 the Iraqi Committee recommended that the settlement of the Assyrians in Syria be facilitated. In 1939 the League of Nations obtained permission to acquire 31 villages in the province of Al-Khasak for the settlement of Assyrians. During the years of World War II the population of these villages took part in the French and Syrian anti-fascist resistance. But this did not hinder the Syrian authorities after the war from proceeding to the enforced assimilation of Assyrians, the Arabization of the population, and resettling it in arid regions.

The assimilation of Assyrians was persistently conducted in Iran as well. In 1946 --1947 the Iranian authorities unleashed repressions not only against the participants in the national-liberation movement but also against the entire people. In a stubborn struggle, however, the Assyrians wrung a number of concessions from the authorities: elected municipal councils, a press and radio broadcasting in the Assyrian language, and a Nestorian deputy in the majlis.

In Iraq in its modern phase the Assyrian national-liberation movement has merged with that of the Arabs and the Kurds. An outstanding role in organizing this alliance was played by the Communist Party of Iraq, one of the founders of which

was the Assyrian, Yusuf Salman Yusuf. The party has emphasized the services of the Assyrians in accomplishing the 1958 Revolution. Not only the Assyrian workers, who were oppressed worst of all in the country but also the Assyrian military formations came out on the side of the Revolution. While defending the interests of the Revolution, at the time of the Mosul revolt, many Assyrians perished and among them the well-known fighter for peace, Kamil Kazanchi. Consequently, the Iraqi authorities cruelly avenged themselves on the Assyrians, selecting the multi-national city of Kirkuk as the arena for bloody pogroms. During the 1960's, indignant at the reactionary turn in Kasem's policy, the Assyrians supported the uprising of the Kurds, which spilled over into a nine-year war in Iraqi Kurdistan. Worldwide fame was gained by the name of the heroine of this war, the Assyrian woman, Margaret Givargiz, and the Assyrian priest and professor of literature, Polus-Beydar.

Only after the accession to power in 1970 of the democratic wing of the Baath was an agreement signed providing for the peaceful resolution of the Kurdistan problem. Iraq's new government has found the format to resolve the Assyrian problem, granting the Assyrians broad cultural rights, including instruction in their native language and the creation of an Academy of the Assyrian Language. These are the first steps on the road to a complete solution to the Assyrian problem.

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NATIONAL

REVIEW OF BREZHNEV BOOK HIGHLIGHTS FOREIGN, ECONOMIC POLICY, SOVIETS' ROLE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 81 pp 2-3

[Editorial article: "On the Road of Peace and Creativity--On the Publication of the 8th Volume of L.I. Brezhnev's Work 'Leninskim kursom'(On the Leninist Course'")]

[Text] The Soviet people know the party's slogan--Everything for the Good of the People, Everything for the Sake of the People--very well. They unanimously and fervently support and approve of the Communist Party foreign and domestic policy and are persistently and consistently implementing the plans involved in that policy.

In his opening speech at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated that the communists are truly the inflexible core of our society, its living soul, the authentic revolutionary vanguard of the entire people.

For the 7th decade now our homeland has advanced confidently along that great and glorious path which the immortal Lenin and October placed us upon. And all along that path we have seen the clearest possible confirmation of the fact that the party's strength lies in its unity with the people, and the people's strength lies in their unity with the party, in the party's leadership.

The Soviet people entered the 1980s equipped with the historic decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress. The entire party congress, which was held in a climate of unity and solidarity, demonstrated once again the fact that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a powerful, healthy and mature collective. "To our communist party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, "to us, the Soviet communists, has fallen the enviable role of being at the origin of the socialist transformation of life. To our lot has fallen the honored mission of defending and upholding peace."

The reports on the glorious new accomplishments and labor victories delivered to the 26th CPSU Congress were exiting testimony to the great patriotism of the Soviet people, a remarkable demonstration of the unity of plans, goals and causes of the party and the entire nation. In their reports today, the labor collectives are describing with pride their contribution to the implementation of the grand tasks set forth at the party congress. These documents of labor heroism begin with a grand and exalting greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "Dear Leonid Il'ich!"--so much truly popular love is expressed in this warm and sincere greeting! Our party's acknowledged leader, an outstanding

figure in the world communist and workers' movement, one of the leading political figures and statesmen of our era, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev began his working career 60 years ago. It will soon be 5 decades since that time when the party accepted him into its Leninist ranks. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalls that he worked in various areas at the will of the party during those years. All that work had a common denominator, however. "That denominator was the building of socialism, the path toward which was opened up by Great October, and the defense of our socialist homeland, defense of the cause of October." Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev speaks with remarkable simplicity and loftiness about the main meaning of the life and work of a Leninist communist: to further the realization of the great goals for which the Great October Socialist Revolution was carried out. "And this means working for the happiness and well-being of the Soviet people, for the development of their communist awareness, for the building of communism. It means resolutely upholding the cause of lasting peace and progress on earth."

Under the wise leadership of the party, its Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the Soviet people are advancing confidently toward new heights of economic, social and cultural progress on the path indicated by Lenin. "Leninskim kursom" is the title of a publication containing the speeches, greetings and articles of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, printed by the Publishing House of Political Literature. The recently published 8th volume of this work covers the period from April 1979 to March 1981. This period was replete with great events in the life of our party, of the nation, of all mankind, events which had an extraordinarily strong influence upon the present day over the entire planet. They include the 26th CPSU Congress, documents of which complete this book of L.I. Brezhnev's. As they read this outstanding Marxist-Leninist work, the Soviet people can see for themselves the enormous personal contribution made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the development and implementation of our party's Leninist course at the contemporary stage. The book describes in all their entirety and multifaceted essence the events of our time, a period covering the end of one decade and the beginning of another decade of the 20th century--the 1970s and 1980s.

I. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the fact that this past period has been a complex and turbulent time on the international level. It was distinguished first of all by intense struggle between the two trends in world policy--the consistent struggle waged by our nation, the other nations in the socialist commonwealth and all progressive mankind to control the arms race, to strengthen peace and detente and to protect the sovereign rights and liberties of peoples, on the one hand, and the course pursued by imperialism to undermine detente and intensify the arms race, a policy of threats and interference in the affairs of others and suppression of the liberation struggle, on the other. "Adventurism, a readiness to place the vital interests of mankind on the line for the sake of their narrow, mercenary goals--this is especially blatantly demonstrated in the policy of the more aggressive imperialist circles" (p. 654).

Capitalism is experiencing extremely severe difficulties, and these naturally influence its policy. The continued intensification of capitalism's overall crisis is reflected in the rapid and uncontrolled growth of inflation, in unresolved social conflicts, growth of the army of unemployed, intensification of the class struggle, the onslaught against the rights of the workers and the unprecedented growth of military outlays. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works thoroughly and scientifically analyze the basic causes of the sharply increased aggressiveness in imperialism's policy, which has heated up the international climate to extremely critical temperatures.

The peoples of the planet cannot help being alarmed by the stepped-up activity of the enemies of detente and arms limitations, of those opposed to improving relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. The power of the forces of peace opposing a potential aggressor is great today. The nature of modern weapons is such, however, that the future of mankind is threatened. Enormous stockpiles of weapons are shaking the stability of our planet, and their use would inevitably result in irreversible catastrophe. This was discussed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his address at the recent, 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's appeal for us to do everything possible right now, today, to bar the way to the proponents of unlimited armaments and military adventures, was dictated by great concern for the fate of mankind.

At the proposal of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved an appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." This is a fervent and passionate appeal to protect our planet from thermonuclear catastrophe, to rule out war as a means of resolving disputes.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal was adopted on the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite fascism's criminal attack on our homeland. This was the most difficult war ever experienced by our people. And Comrade L.I. Brezhnev went through that entire war--from the first to the final, victorious day. The Soviet people conducted a sacred war for the sake of life. And today, the Communist Party calls upon us to defend peace for the sake of that which is most dear--life on earth.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book opens up a broad panorama of the foreign policy work performed by the party and the state, the focal trend of which has been and remains the struggle to lessen the threat of war, to restrain the arms race.

Peace-loving peoples know very well that there has probably never been a state other than the Soviet Union which has presented to mankind such a broad spectrum of specific and realistic initiatives on the most important problems of international relations.

The 26th CPSU Congress advanced peace-loving initiatives, which, if implemented, would be of the greatest benefit for all mankind. They have been joined by new proposals made by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government since the highest forum of USSR communists was held. Our party and the Soviet people uphold peace in close cooperation and through joint efforts with the parties and peoples of the other socialist nations. World socialism is advancing confidently in the development of the economy and culture, in the improvement of social relations and socialist democracy. The strength and unity of the socialist commonwealth are the crucial force in the struggle against imperialism and aggression. Basic unity of views on all important problems of socioeconomic development and international policy is a common achievement and a result of constant interaction among the fraternal communist parties. A new, socialist world is being created before the eyes of the planet's peoples, a type of truly just, equal and fraternal relations among states.

L.I. Brezhnev underscored at the 26th CPSU Congress that one of socialism's fundamental conquests, among others, lies in the fact that international relations have truly become relations among peoples in socialism's practices. Cooperation among the socialist nations has expanded extraordinarily to embrace many areas of life. The new Constitution of the USSR proclaims friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the socialist nations to be the keystone of Soviet foreign policy.

The fact that the military-political alliance of the socialist nations possesses everything necessary to defend the socialist conquests and bar the way to an aggressor also gives the peoples confidence that peace can be upheld.

The increased strength of the socialist commonwealth is evoking rage in the imperialist forces. There has perhaps never been a period of time in which socialism has been subjected to such furious, sophisticated and treacherous attacks. Imperialism spares nothing to support every action by anti-socialist forces. The events in Poland graphically confirm the degree to which anti-socialist, anti-popular forces can be activated.

The communists have always taken a realistic approach to events. "Far be it from us," L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "to depict the contemporary socialist world in all bright colors. Complications arise in the development of our nations"(p. 637). And they are always successfully overcome by the unshakable foundation of socialism--public ownership, working-class power and the communist party's guiding role.

Our party is constantly loyal to the tested, Leninist internationalist course. While performing an enormous amount of work in the interest of developing and expanding relations with the socialist nations, the CPSU is expanding cooperation with countries liberated from colonial oppression and strengthening the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book thoroughly discusses these matters. Its Marxist-Leninist analysis of the paths taken by the liberated nations is of basic importance to an understanding of the entire contemporary situation. The USSR is developing broad economic, scientific and technological cooperation with those states, cooperation advantageous to both sides. They constantly receive all-round assistance and support from our nation. Imperialism's aggressive policy in any area of the world, directed against the peoples of nations liberated from the colonial yoke, is invariably condemned by the Soviet people. Our party regards the movement of the non-aligned nations as an important factor in international relations and helps to establish just international economic relations.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book contains a comprehensive analysis of the CPSU's relations with fraternal communist and workers' parties at the contemporary stage. The international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers' parties--confidently began the decade of the 1980s. Communist parties are active in 94 of the world's nations today. The struggle by the planet's communists for common goals and the basic interests of the workers, for peace and security of peoples is the focus of attention of the collection's author. Tasks facing the communist parties have become extraordinarily complicated today. This sometimes produces ambiguous appraisals and different approaches to the resolution of specific problems, and results in debate. The author underscores the fact that this is perfectly natural. At the same time, however, "life has convincingly demonstrated the fact that even in the presence of disagreements, we can and should develop political cooperation in the struggle against the common class enemy"(p. 649). Basic differences between revolutionaries and reformists, between creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism and leftist adventurism, naturally, are the exception--in this matter "there can be no compromising--it is the same today as in the time of Lenin"(p. 651).

Unity is essential, first and foremost, for the sake of peace and progress. These two concepts are inseparably bound together in our era. And "if the communists, the revolutionaries, all healthy and sensible forces are fully aware of their responsibility and act as a single front, the plans of the enemies of peace will unquestionably be frustrated"(p. 736).

II. The struggle waged by the CPSU and the Soviet State to strengthen detente is, first of all, a struggle to provide the Soviet people with the foreign political conditions they need to perform the creative tasks facing them. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works contain a profoundly scientific and innovative examination of problems involved in our society's social and economic development. The contemporary stage in the building of a communist society is depicted in all its complexity and grandeur.

In the 1970s the party began orienting the entire economy in the direction of intensive development, improvement of effectiveness and quality and stress on the end results of economic operations. "In the 1980s," L.I. Brezhnev underscores, "we must continue and complete this extremely important work which makes up the core of the party's economic strategy" (p 277).

The enormous theoretical, organizational and mass political work being performed by the CPSU toward this end is thoroughly reflected and substantiated in L.I. Brezhnev's collection. The party has worked out the basis for a determined change-over to primarily intensive economic growth factors. "This is the orientation of the CPSU's long-range economic policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says (p. 668). CPSU Central Committee plenums, each of which has been a school of socialist management and has taught the science and art of directing the economy, have made an enormous contribution to its creative development, to the mobilization of the communists and all workers for the achievement of great goals.

The 26th CPSU Congress concluded that the results of our national economic development have convincingly confirmed the correctness of the party's economic strategy. Our party has advanced significantly in all areas of the building of communism. The Soviet society's productive forces have reached a qualitatively new level, the scientific and technological revolution is developing fruitfully and Soviet science occupies a leading place in the most important branches of knowledge. The social and political significance of the results achieved in the development of the USSR during the 10th five-year period are truly inspiring. "Behind the achievements," L.I. Brezhnev says, "lie the selfless labor of tens of millions of people, the vigorous work of party organizations, soviets of peoples' deputies, trade unions and the Komsomol, and socialist competition on a broad scale" (p. 674).

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made an invaluable contribution both to our nation's achievements and to the development of the CPSU's economic policy for the future. The enormous amount of creative work performed by the party is described for us in the pages of his book. What an immense panorama of communist construction opens up for the readers, for example, when they read the collection contained therein of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings to party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol workers, blue- and white-collar workers, engineers and technicians of enterprises and branches, who have achieved outstanding labor successes! This is truly a geography of national feats.

The party underscores the fact that the thrift and care demonstrated by millions of workers toward the social and economic plans and their concern for the affairs of the state are a reflection of the truly democratic nature of the Soviet system. This is an important guarantee that the grand plans for the building of communism will be successfully implemented.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out that today, as we look 5 or 10 years into the future, we should bear in mind the fact that these are the years in which the national economic structure with which the nation will enter the 21st century will be laid and created. This structure must embody the basic features and ideals of our society and be in the vanguard of progress. It will personify the integration of science and production, the inviolable alliance of creative thought and creative labor.

Pressing problems and specific tasks face each sector in our implementation of the party's economic policy. There are also problems which embrace the entire scope of the national economy. The party underscores the fact that the main problem is intensification. "Intensification of the economy," L.I. Brezhnev states, "and the improvement of its effectiveness, if we translate this formula into the language of practical affairs, consists primarily in having the results of production grow more rapidly than outlays on production, in achieving more while drawing comparatively fewer resources into production. Planning, scientific and technological and structural policy must be oriented toward the accomplishment of this task. Management methods and policy in the area of administration must also serve to improve effectiveness"(p. 679).

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev draws the attention of the communists and all the people to the fact that right now, when the nation is capable of accomplishing the largest and most difficult of tasks, the fulcrum around which our economic policy revolves is something which might appear to be simple and very commonplace--thrifty regard for public property, the ability to utilize everything which we possess, fully and purposively.

The times demand that economics must be economical.

The party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev tell us that we must rely upon accumulated know-how today to strive even more persistently to eliminate obstacles to economic growth. There is only one way to achieve this--to be more demanding, to learn how to work efficiently and to manage efficiently. In this situation the importance of discipline, of personal responsibility and good organization has increased many times over.

The party has brought out an extensive program for further improving the people's welfare for the 11th five-year period and the 1980s as a whole. This program provides for improvement of all aspects of the Soviet people's life--consumption and housing, culture, rest and recreation, working and living conditions. Many of L.I. Brezhnev's works included in the 8th volume deal with the development and implementation of this program. "Specific concern for the specific individual," says L.I. Brezhnev, "for his needs and demands, is the beginning and the terminal point of the party's economic policy. I mention this in order to stress once more the simple but very important concept that the production of goods for the population and development of the services sphere are the party's prime cause. And they should be treated as such"(p. 690).

The party has worked persistently to improve the supply of consumer goods for the workers.

For purposes of thoroughly resolving the problem of providing the population with food, the party has deemed it necessary to develop a special food production program, which is to bring about a considerable increase in the output of agricultural products and to link agriculture more closely with branches engaged in the storage and processing of agricultural products and with the trade system.

The CPSU takes a broad social approach to economic tasks, regarding the economy as inseparably linked to the entire system of social relations.

III. The solidarity of the Soviet people is the reliable foundation underlying our homeland's strength. The Soviet state system, its economy and its social and political foundations have grown even stronger in recent years.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book clearly reveals the substance of that enormous job being performed by the CPSU to accomplish the tasks involved in the continued socio-economic and spiritual development of Soviet society and in the improvement of our socialist way of life, the Soviet state system and democracy.

The adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR and then the constitutions of Union and autonomous republics ushered in a new phase in the work of the soviets of peoples' deputies. Many new and interesting elements have made their appearance in the soviets' work in recent years. The party values the fact that the local soviets are making an ever-increasing contribution to the comprehensiveness of economic and social development, without reducing their attention to local management and services for the population. The soviets are increasingly active in coordinating and monitoring the operations of enterprises and organizations located within their territory.

"Concern for the common cause, the development of production, the comparing of opinions, frank criticism and self-criticism based on principle and the increasing of every citizen's public-political activeness--this is the essence of Soviet democracy, a working and functioning democracy," L.I. Brezhnev stresses.

The party's trust inspires the deputies, the elected agents of the people. There are now almost a million communists/deputies in the nation. They are using their authority and their know-how to see that every soviet session, every meeting of a standing committee is a real council of the people, a collective search for the most correct decisions.

L.I. Brezhnev speaks with warmth and sincerity of the great mission of the people's elected agents, of their close ties with the people, of the innovative example they set in the performance of tasks advanced by the party. Two thirds of the more than 2 million deputies are directly involved in production, as we know. This is a large force. The deputies set an example in the competition, are the outstanding production workers and innovators and work at full capacity, while simultaneously helping to resolve state matters. This kind of working man is one of socialism's greatest achievements. And we need to see to it," L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 14 November 1980 meeting of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin, "that the initiative demonstrated by the deputies in the competition and the activeness of the deputies' groups and posts always receive the necessary support on the part of management leaders, party and trade-union organizations"(p. 513).

The new Constitution of the USSR and new laws passed in connection with its implementation have provided the soviets with broad authority for the performance of all their functions. The soviets today bring together an enormous aktiv, millions of deputies and workers in the system. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev underscores the fact that the working man learns what soviet authority is from their demonstration of principle and demandingness, from their concern for the people. The strength of the soviets is determined primarily by how each deputy and each official works. The people's deputies are persistently implementing this instruction from L.I. Brezhnev.

The local agencies of authority are expected to interrelate economic and social development even more persistently, to better coordinate and monitor the performance of all organizations located in their territory and to improve all areas of their work. These and other recommendations and instructions provided by L.I. Brezhnev in connection with the work of the soviets of peoples' deputies are truly invaluable.

Maximum freedom for popular initiative and support for the new and progressive at all levels--from the settlement and rayon soviet to the highest agencies of state power--and intolerance of routine performance, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev states, must become the rule. The work of each soviet must be performed in close contact with the population, relying upon the community at large.

The party provides complete freedom for the development of the enormous creative possibilities of mature socialism, of Soviet democracy. Many of the works published in the collection deal with this.

Our nation is proceeding confidently on the Leninist course. It is being led toward communism by the Communist Party, which has 17.5 million fighters in its monolithic ranks. The material contained in the collection vividly describes the work performed by the CPSU for the good of the Soviet people, for the sake of lasting peace, work enormous in scope and depth and with great goals. And in light of the Soviet people's impressive achievements, we accept even more profoundly, with all our hearts, the Leninist axiom that the party is the mind, the honor and the conscience of the era. All the material contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's work is about this. Its pages provide both a brilliant chronicle of the glorious deeds already accomplished by the party and the people and a reliable compass for moving into the future on the Leninist course, on the path of happiness for the people, of creative work and peace.

11499
CSO: 1800/681

REGIONAL

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREE ON WORK WITH LETTERS

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA ROSSIYSKOY SOVETSKOY FEDERATIVNOY SOTSIALISTICHESKOY RESPUBLIKI in Russian No 14, 1981 pp 210-212

[Decree No 223 of the RSFSR Council of Ministers of 21 April 1981, article 84 On Measures for Further Improvement in the Work with Letters and Suggestions of the Workers in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers notes that in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Perfection of the Work with Letters of the Workers in Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the ministries and departments of the RSFSR, soviet and economic agencies of the republic have improved their examination of written and oral appeals of the citizens, realization of their suggestions, remarks and requests. This has been very instrumental in creating a healthy situation in the labor collectives, improving the working and living conditions at the enterprises, institutions and organizations, and the successful fulfillment of the production plans.

At the same time, a number of ministries and departments of the RSFSR, councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies and economic agencies have serious omissions in the examination of letters, announcements and complaints of the workers, and in the organization of reception of the citizens. Callous and bureaucratic attitudes are permitted towards the legal requests and substantiated claims of the workers, violations of the schedules for examination of letters, inobservance of the set order for reception of citizens, nonfulfillment of the previously made promises. This forces them to turn to the higher organizations and institutions and to make long trips to achieve satisfaction of their requests. The reasons for the just complaints are not always revealed and eliminated. Generalization and deep analysis of the questions raised in them are not properly conducted. Individual councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, ministries and departments of the RSFSR at times approach an evaluation of the actions of officials without proper principles and exactingness. These officials have shown bureaucratism and procrastination in examining the workers' letters, and have not reacted sharply enough to the facts of eyewash, pursuit of criticism, and signals of shortcomings in work contained in the letters.

For a further improvement in work to examine the suggestions, claims and complaints of the workers, the RSFSR Council of Ministers decrees:

1. Adopt for constant guidance and execution the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Further Improvement in Work with Letters and Suggestions of the Workers in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

In the work with letters and suggestions of the workers be strictly guided by the conclusions advanced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the fiscal report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress that a responsive, attentive attitude towards the letters, requests and complaints of the citizens should be mandatorily viewed by each leader as his duty before the people and before the party.

2. The councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms, ministries and departments of the RSFSR should:

examine questions arising from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Further Improvement in Work with Letters and Suggestions of the Workers in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," take specific measures to improve the form and methods of working with letters and personal reception of the citizens, strengthening of the accumulated positive experience, elimination of shortcomings and causes of the complaints;

systematically verify the condition of work with letters and for reception of the workers in the soviet and economic agencies, at the enterprises, in the institutions and organizations, listen to the reports of the leaders, present these questions for examination of the sessions of the corresponding soviets of people's deputies, regularly discuss them at the meetings of the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, executive committees of the local soviets, boards of ministries and departments of the RSFSR;

increase the personal responsibility of the leaders and officials for the correct organization of work with letters, suggestions and oral requests of the workers, rapid taking of measures on the essence of the questions raised, substantiation and timeliness of the responses to the claimants. Decisively cut off the attempts to suppress criticism, persecute the authors of letters, facts of bureaucracy, procrastination, lack of principles in evaluating the behavior and abuses of the officials. Reveal and eliminate the causes for repeated and collective complaints of the citizens;

widely introduce into the practice of work of the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies, ministries and departments of the RSFSR, institutions and organizations the extensive study of letters, suggestions and complaints of the workers, the use of information contained in the letters, in work. Use more actively the experience of conducting days of open letters which has recommended itself well, reports of leaders to the labor collectives regarding work with letters, trips of the supervisory workers to the sites to examine the specific claims and personal reception of the citizens directly at the enterprises, construction sites, in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and at the residences of the population;

guarantee broad harmony in examining the suggestions, claims and complaints of the workers, more active participation in this work by the deputies, leading workers, kolkhoz workers and representatives of the intelligentsia. The suggestions,

critical remarks and requests whose resolution requires the consideration of a collective opinion are presented for discussion at the workers' meetings and assemblies of citizens;

actively promote the creation in the labor collectives of a healthy moral-psychological climate, atmosphere which fosters the development of open comradely criticism and self-criticism that exclude the appearance of anonymous slander;

strengthen the legal propaganda, systematically and rapidly inform the population on a broad circle of questions that are covered in the letters and in the personal reception. Organize skilled explanation of the constitutional rights and duties of the citizens, legislation on examining the suggestions, claims and complaints, authority of the state and public agencies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials in solving the requests of the workers and the order of appealing the decisions adopted on the claims and complaints.

3. The councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms should do everything possible to promote extensive advertisement in the newspapers, on radio and television of the positive experience of working with letters and organization of reception of citizens, and criticism of the officials who have permitted bureaucratism and procrastination in examining the claims and complaints, who violate the order of reception of citizens and ignore the criticisms. Involve more actively the soviet and economic leaders in responding to the questions raised in the letters.

Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers M. Solomentsev and Business Manager of the RSFSR Council of Ministers I. Smirnov

9035

CSO: 1800/685

REGIONAL

POLTAVSKAYA OBLAST FIRST SECRETARY ON NECESSITY FOR ACTIVE, PRINCIPLED LEADERSHIP

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor F. Morgun, first secretary of the Poltavskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine (Poltava): "Whoever Is a Soldier in the Field"]

[Text] Zaichentsy is a well-known village in the Poltava area. The tragic fate of the peasant son of Chipka, which became a stern charge against the autocratic system, has a deep effect on everyone who has read the novel of the classic of Ukrainian literature by Panas Mirnyy, "Do Oxen Really Bellow When the Manger Is Full?" So then the prototype of Chipka lived precisely in Zaichentsy.

In our times this small village for many years was the center of a kolkhoz. The people here built themselves houses, made themselves at home and worked well. But then two farms were united. Zaichentsy became a brigade, and it entered someone's head to call the village unpromising.

Deeds followed words. They closed the medical station in Zaichentsy. They transformed the 8-year school into an elementary school. The club curtailed its activity. And first the slow departure of people from the village, and then their departure which did not lend itself to any regulation began. The young people left the comfortable perches of their parents and departed, some for Poltava, others for the rayon center--Zen'kov. The intelligentsia drifted from the village--what, in reality, was there for it to do after the closing of the school and the medical station?

Once I stopped in the early morning in Zaichentsy and was surprised: half the village was dark, a rhythmical knocking was heard from both ends. I asked an old woman who was standing at the gate: What are the sounds?

"They are boarding up houses. Our village is now one of old people, the young are leaving. And there is no one to sell one's house to...."

At that time I spoke for a long time with the chairman of the kolkhoz. I will not give his name. It is a matter of the past.

"But what can I do?" the chairman said, throwing up his arms. "For the rayon and oblast have closed both the medical station and the school, what do you do, fight with them? I have little power here. And they can see better."

After a while the workers of the kolkhoz elected a new chairman--Vasilii Gavrilovich Vovok. A young agronomist, he underwent training in Komsomol work. He is a man of firm character and convictions, who believed that first of all he, and not someone "from the authorities," is responsible for the state of affairs in the village.

The first thing, with which the new chairman began, was the revival, if it can so be stated, of the 8-year school in Zaichentsy. He set to work on the difficult matter, a necessary one at that. It is 12 km to the nearest school. He went to the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education, appealed to the republic government and was able to prove that a school is needed in the village. What he was able to prove, he proved. And his worries increased because of this.

The ministry permitted the 8-year school to be opened in Zaichentsy, but promised to finance it only starting with the following year. And then the board of the kolkhoz decided to support the school entirely: to pay teachers their wages, to purchase equipment and to perform repair work on its own.

Recently I was at this school with Vasilii Gavrilovich. The school not only trains the children excellently, it has become the center of cultural life of the village. The kolkhoz has acquired an orchestra for it. A fine chorus has been established. Incidentally, not only teachers, but also the chairman of the kolkhoz, the secretary of the party committee, the chairman of the rural soviet and brigade leaders sing in it. At the rayon review the chorus took first place.

Here are two positions for you--the statement of the former chairman: "But what can I do?..." and the active stance of the new manager, which in essence ensured the revival of the village.

Of course, to some extent it was easier for Vasilii Gavrilovich to prove to the authorities that he was correct, because at that time both the oblast party committee and the oblast soviet executive committee were raising resolutely and with all fervor the question of an improper attitude toward "unpromising" villages, of the prematurity of this very concept and of its harmful consequences on the social, production and demographic level. But the question was still being discussed, and the young chairman already displayed drive and resolved the matter on his own. He did not wait for the authorities to settle everything and give the command.

Here is the result: many young families have returned to the village, houses are being built, the newcomers are now joining the kolkhoz. A road has been built to the village, bus service has been set up. The Kolkhoz imeni XXII s"yezda KPSS is on the oblast Honor Roll.

An extremely necessary, important trait in any person, and especially in a manager, is responsibility of the highest level. This, so to speak, is elementary responsibility--for oneself, for what has been entrusted to you. And there is that kind of responsibility, when you assume a bit more responsibility--for the collective, for its future, for the country, if you wish. Precisely that kind is characteristic of Vasilii Gavrilovich Vovok.

We frequently and customarily use the term "adherence to principle." It seems to me that this is first of all the unity of word and deed, the reflection in daily

life of lofty moral principles. It is the ability to defend one's position and the interests of a matter under specific circumstances.

One very respected professor, a serious historian and a good, decent person, worked here at one time at the rector of the pedagogical institute. Such he was and such he remains today. But these personal and scientific attributes of his were in no way combined with the attributes of a manager. Several "camps" formed at the institute, but the rector, by attempting to be good to everyone, to "rise above the battle," was in no way able to take a definite stand, to create in the collective a healthy, creative climate.

The situation could not but influence as well the quality of training and instruction. After a few years more than 1,000 graduates settled down at plants and factories, in trade, at the oblast center--by no means in teaching positions. Several times we had a principled discussion with the rector. An intelligent person, he understood his incompetence as a manager and soon submitted his resignation.

The protracted efforts of the oblast party committee had the result that the young Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Ivan Andreyevich Zyazyun, who prior to this had for several years been the head of the party organization of the Kiev Theatrical Institute, became the rector of the Poltava Pedagogical Institute. He had the good school of life behind him--he had been acquainted with peasant labor ever since he was a child, he had headed a rural club, had worked in a mine, had been in charge of a student detachment in the virgin land and had taught at an agricultural higher educational institution. Just recently SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA published the article of Ivan Andreyevich, "The Most Creative Occupation." The rector gives a vivid, just account in it of the interesting search of the collective. So it seems appropriate to me to supplement the story with a brief account of it.

Ivan Andreyevich began with the creation at the institute of a lively, creative atmosphere, the introduction in the practice of training and education of the richest experience of great tutors, institute graduates A. S. Makarenko and V. A. Sukhomlinskiy. Relying on the experience of veteran educators and the vigor of the young instructors, the rector developed and introduced for the first time in the country a teaching skills course. It would seem that a teaching skills course at a pedagogical higher educational institute is something that stands to reason, but it was necessary to be persuasive and prove this here. For several years now this course has been taught successfully at the institute.

At the Poltava Pedagogical Institute, adherence to principle and an active stand of the executive are visible in everything. For the first time in the country (I am repeating myself, but this is so!) a system of educational vocational guidance was also developed at the institute. The question of opening a music education faculty at the higher educational institute was resolved. At last rural schools will be able to get highly skilled music teachers.

Let us say bluntly that it was not easy for the young rector to make such a turnaround. There were urgent situations, open disagreement and attacks of anonymous individuals "from behind." It is very important that Ivan Andreyevich attempted to defend and did defend the new matter and his own conviction. The experience of the institute in training future educators received a high rating. In 1980 the collective was the winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition of Pedagogical Higher Educational Institutions.

What is that, a person has a special penetrating strength? No. A sense of duty, lofty principles and genuine party boldness--that is the main thing in the moral stand of a communist.

For how does it happen at times in life? What could be solved in a week is dragged out for months only because at one time a person heard the word "no." He does not agree with this, he understands that the matter is suffering, but remains silent, does not insist. He waits for everything to work itself out. And he reassures himself: "I have done everything possible." But a genuine communist should not have any excuses for himself. And, often, while you are proving something, trying to get something, you will get enough "bruises." But without this there is also no struggle. Yet the triumph of what is new is always a struggle, always arguments. An honest, bold, sincere character is also necessary for this.

I am an agronomist and party worker and, of course, cannot but speak about what is closest to me. I believe that this discussion is also of interest for people of art, who are always attentive to the urgent problems of life and to the moral aspects of the struggle for the affirmation of what is new. It is a matter of the prospects of our farming, the fate of the method of the plowless tilling of the soil, the seething of passions and struggles over it.

For centuries farming was based on the plow. For long years it was as if a symbol of grain farming. In poetry a stable aura of glory was created around the plow, it was sung of as the creator of grain. But this is in poetry.

Years of work in the virgin land opened the eyes of many to the destructive force of the plow. In my books I have already had occasion to write about the excruciatingly difficult understanding of the causes of the wind erosion of the soils on the vast expanses of the Kazakh steppes and about the struggle against the routine approach to the management of the grain farm.

The plowless tilling of the soil did not come to us as a gift of fate. The peasants of the Ukraine knew it back in the past century and earlier. Zealous, inquisitive people used primitive plowless cultivating tools and improved them as they could. By practical experience and the heart of a grain grower they sought ways to increase the fertility of the soil.

This also happened in our artel. My father often took me to the field, and I frequently saw how he and the other kolkhoz farmers of the village of Ivanovka of Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon tilled the majority of fields not with a plow, but with drill plows and furrow plows. V. Dokuchayev, P. Kostychev, I. Ovsinskiy and other innovators in farming noticed these germs of peasant wisdom in the grain field and strove to attract the attention of specialists to them.

In our times the plowless system of tilling has literally suffered through the experiments of sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the eastern part of the country, the idea and practical experience of Terentiy Mal'tsev, the studies and demonstrations of scientists headed by Academician A. Barayev. Our leading Ukrainian breeders V. Remeslo, G. Kirichenko and other developers of new highly productive strains of grain have also come to the conclusion that the path to large crops lies through plowless technology. Precisely owing to the extensive introduction of "moldboardless tilling" Kazakhstan billions have become the norm.

I have written here "suffered." And not for effect. For indeed the new system came with unusual difficulty. People accustomed to thinking and working in the old way did not want to know anything about it and said the same thing over and over: How is it possible without a plow?

What forced us, the people of Poltava, to take up the experience of the virgin land? The plow dries the land a lot. But the Poltava chernozems as it is are constantly experiencing a shortage of moisture. This is already the third year that we have tilled more than a million hectares without a plow, with sweeps. Before introducing "moldboardless tilling" so extensively, we conducted an experiment at the best farms. The psychological reorientation of the managers of farms, specialists and machine operators did not come easily. With a clear conscience and an open heart I can certify: no one, not one person has suffered from errors, miscalculations or, let us say more bluntly, opposition to the plowless system. Everything was done exclusively by methods of persuasion.

When changing over to the new system of the tilling of the soil (and in essence of farming), we, of course, were not idealists and we understood that we would not get by without a struggle. Many scientists had based all their work for so long on the plow, that to reject it is equivalent for them to a threat to their high-sounding titles, ranks and status. It is possible to understand them as a human being. Although you want to say to them also as a human being: in science such turnarounds are frequent, they have happened, they are happening and they will be repeated, and it is the duty of the fair-minded scientist to stand on the side of the truth. Do you recall the words of Romain Rolland: "The honor of intelligence consists in not retreating in face of the truth"?

In our opinion, some representatives of science lack precisely such integrity. Individual scientists from all-union and republic institutes, which are on the territory of the Ukraine, were opposed to the large-scale Poltava experiment. But practice confirms the vitality of the moldboardless tilling of the soil, everything supports it: the increase of the fertility of the soil, the interests of nature conservation and the stability of the yields.

For 4 decades the Poltava area has not known such intense heat as there has been this summer. But the grain is ripening. There is no crisis. For example, on the fields of the Mayak kommunizma Kolkhoz, which is in Novyye Sanzhary, everything indicates that we will harvest a crop of not less than 35-40 quintals per hectare. But, after all, this is precisely the kolkhoz at which the land has not been tilled with a plow for 7 years, at which our experiment began.

Belief in an idea and persistence (it must be distinguished from obstinacy) invariably pay off. By the way, what abundant, inexhaustible material this is for playwrights, script writers and theater and movie directors: the campaign for considerable grain, the battle for grain, which requires of a person creativity, courage and adherence to principles!

We are strong and proud of the fact that in our country the stand of society and the state and the stand of the individual are common. There are regrettable exceptions which by no means determine the general state of affairs. Our entire educational potential is directed toward the individual--the creator and the champion, toward the formation of his social, political and moral activeness.

The 26th CPSU Congress provided the party and the people with a great constructive program. In the drive for its implementation the Soviet individual matures, is strengthened and grows spiritually. He is a dedicated worker, a citizen of high political culture, a patriot and an internationalist. He is the true master of his country and his fate. Confident of the rightness of his cause and strong in spirit, he is building a bright future and is standing up for justice and peace on earth.

And in this chief, most important matter his will, his adherence to principles and his stand in life are unshakeable.

7807

CSO: 1800/676

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN'S AGRICULTURE SHOW AT ALL-UNION EXHIBIT CRITICIZED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 2

[G. Bakikhanova report: "Putting the Question Straight"]

[Text] Moscow-Baku--The reaction to this report was ready before it was born. F. Pashayev, chief of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy department of the republic Ministry of Agriculture, had written a memo to Kh. Mustafayev, deputy minister for science and chief of the Agricultural Science and Propaganda Main Administration. In it Fazil' Abdullayevich had given reasons for the need for immediate departure for Moscow, to the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR, to organize the propaganda there of the republic's progressive experience.

But I simply did not believe that it was possible to make good in a week what had been neglected for many years. For this reason this business trip appeared to be for show, like, incidentally, all F. Pashayev's arguments when I asked him why Azerbaijan was not represented or represented very insignificantly in the main agricultural pavilions of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR.

Fazil' Abdullayevich suggested that I familiarize myself with the brochures, photo albums and models of the republic Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. All this is very good and interesting. Without in any way belittling the work and services of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy department, I repeated the question straight.

"True, we do not send real nature to Moscow," Fazil' Abdullayevich agreed, "because there are difficulties in shipping cotton shrubs, sheaves and other exhibits. Our efforts are now mainly geared to renewing the republic exhibition. It is simpler to organize here, everything is close by. As far as letters with orders and the program of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR are concerned, we have not received them. Perhaps they ended up in some other administration of the ministry...."

And he then countered:

"You tell me, what can be described in the 'Agricultural Economics and Organization' Pavilion?" Then he added: "This is, after all, an all-union exhibition, and it is not obligatory for the republic to be extensively represented at it."

Thus it was. Indifferent, tranquil. And then it became clear to me why in the five main agricultural pavilions of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR there are virtually no exhibits from our republic. It was annoying to hear the reproaches of the methods specialists.

"Long before the opening of the 'Socioeconomic Development of the Countryside' Exhibition, we sent the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Agriculture the program and asked it to send exhibits for the 'Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in Practice' Hall and to describe the experience of the foremost farms. However, we have not yet had a reply," Z. Bezhanidze, chief methods specialist of the "Agricultural Economics and Organization" Pavilion, in which experience on strengthening the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the increased well-being of the rural workers was demonstrated, said.

"We have not received material from Azerbaijan for 2 years," I. Shekelyan, methods specialist of the head "Farming" Pavilion, whose exhibits describe the paths of the intensification of farming on the basis of the example of the country's best farms and rayons, said.

"There is absolutely nothing on Azerbaijan for extensive display," T. Solon'ko, methods specialist of the Reproduction of Agricultural Animals Pavilion, said. "Your specialists are not very good at visiting the exhibition. We send invitations to seminars and conferences on an exchange of work experience, but no one comes from Azerbaijan. We are now showing one of the main zootechnical methods--artificial insemination--which plays a big part in an improvement in the pureblood composition of the livestock."

The kolkhozes imeni Shaumyan of Neftechalinskiy, "Azerbaydzhani" of Bardinskiy and imeni Lenin of Agdamskiy rayons are very feebly represented in the "Industrial Crops" Pavilion in the "Cotton Growing" section--occasional photographs and only a few models.

"I am surprised by the comrades from the republic ministry," methods specialist N. Chetvernaya said. "In recent years Azerbaijan has scored tremendous successes in the development of agriculture, and the republic has something to talk about, but we are sent, at best, dull photographs and a list of figures, without a description of the advanced techniques of cultivation of the cotton plant and the revelation of experience and receive absolutely no material on crop rotation."

"In connection with the preparations for the new exhibition we sent the republic Ministry of Agriculture a letter with a detailed plan of the exhibition and asked it to send material on the development of fodder production in Azerbaijan and the experience of the foremost farms and rayons, but to this day have nothing," V. Panasyuk, chief methods specialist of the "Fodder" Pavilion said with disappointment.

The exhibits of this pavilion reveal the practice of the work of the farms and associations in the production of fodder crop seeds and give the recommendations of the scientific research institutes on questions of fodder crop seed breeding. The pavilion shows the paths of the intensification of field fodder production and meadow and pasture farming.

The special "Production of Plant Feed Protein" Exhibition, which opened this spring, is also varied.

"It will run until next spring," Viktoriya Sergeyevna Panasyuk said. "We are currently preparing a new exhibition--'Comprehensive Program for the Development of Fodder Production'. I would very much like Azerbaijan to send analytical material and the necessary exhibits since the republic has accumulated valuable experience in fodder production."

I heard in the tone of the exhibition's methods specialists with whom I had a chance to speak many kind words about the republic's achievements and puzzlement as to why the comrades from the Ministry of Agriculture underestimate the significance of these achievements. The Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR is a higher school of experience. Its doors are open wide to all that is new and progressive. In our republic our days are packed with new things. There have been striking changes in Azerbaijan soil and in the Azerbaijan countryside in the past 10 years. Fundamental changes have occurred in all spheres of our life and economy, particularly in agriculture, as a result of the party's wise agrarian policy and the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for the rural workers.

In the Ninth and 10th five-year plans the gross agricultural product doubled. The average annual gross agricultural product in the 10th Five-Year Plan increased 47 percent compared with the Ninth against a planned 21 percent. This is the highest indicator of the union republics. Azerbaijan was above the union average in cereals' yield and in first place in cotton yield. The 10th Five-Year Plan was one of the intensive development of the republic's entire agrarian-industrial complex and of a considerable increase in the rural workers' well-being and culture.

In the final year of the 5-year plan six rayons reached the production level of more than 50,000 tons of cotton each. Bardinskiy Rayon, which surrendered 106,000 tons of "white gold," was the biggest raw cotton producer among the rayons of the country's cotton-sowing republics. Five years ago there was not a single rayon in the republic which obtained 25 quintals of grain per hectare, but in the final year of the 5-year plan 12 rayons passed the 30-quintal mark. Five of them--Agdamskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Bardinskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy and Zhdanovskiy--harvested an average of 40 quintals and more. The flagship of viticulture was Dzhaililabadskiy Rayon, where 211,000 tons of berries of the sun were procured last year.

In a word, we have something to talk about at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR and something to share. It is only necessary that the comrades from the republic Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Science and Propaganda Main Administration carry out their obligations with a due measure of party responsibility.

8850

CSO: 1800/832

REGIONAL

HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS REPORTED IN GEORGIAN MOUNTAIN AREAS

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Georgian SSR First Deputy Health Minister K. Gegelashvili: "Follow-up on PRAVDA Criticism"]

[Text] In that part of PRAVDA's 12 June editorial which states that "a substantial number of the therapy units are wholly un-staffed with physicians," our republic is among those mentioned.

In connection with this, KOMUNISTI's correspondent asked Georgian SSR First Deputy Health Minister K. Gegelashvili to comment on the substance of the newspaper's criticism. This is what he said:

The criticism is justified. Despite measures which have been carried out recently the problem has yet to be solved. Village medical units in the republic's mountainous and remote areas--Ambrolauri, Aspindza, Akhalkalaki, Bogdanovka, Dmanisi, Vani, Oni, Tsageri, Chokhatauri, and a number of other rayons--lack physicians. Ideological and indoctrination work is still not up to standard. It is essential that local health care organs get involved in this problem, in particular that their representatives take active part in the proper assignment of young specialists and see to it that normal working and living conditions are created for them.

We officials of the Health Ministry have decided to examine PRAVDA's criticism in a thorough and objective manner.

I refer, in particular, to the work of the primary health care links--the polyclinics and medical-hygiene units, to village medical services. Although lately the quality and volume of these services have improved significantly--in particular, clinic services--timely, skilled, and compassionate medical help is still a long way off.

The supply of medicine to the public is unsatisfactory. But some progress has been made. However scarce a particular medicine is, if it is needed by a gravely ill patient in a hospital it will be provided on demand. Nevertheless, many of our citizens have complained about serious shortcomings in the supplying of medicine. This is clearly due to our own inefficiency, although sometimes the supplying organizations are at fault.

6854

CSO: 1813/102

REGIONAL

ACADEMIC DISCUSSES GEORGIA'S ENERGY NEEDS, ATOMIC POWER

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 16 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Article by GSSR Academy of Sciences Academician V. Gomelauri, chairman of the GSSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Problems of Power Engineering, under rubric: "A Specialist's Opinion": "The Future of the Power System"]

[Text] The basic guidelines of economic and social development of the USSR in the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the period through 1990 focus appropriate attention on the energy development of the union republics. In Georgia particularly, according to the basic guidelines, electricity generation in the current five-year plan is to rise by 1.2 times; the Zhinvali hydrocomplex will go into operation, construction on the Khudoni GES will continue, and construction will begin on the Namokhvani GES.

It should be recalled, in this regard, that in the early 1920's Georgia had only a few small power plants in operation, generating insignificant amounts of electricity. Within the framework of the famous GOELRO [State Plan for the Electrification of Russia], efforts to solve the problem of electrical power in the republic were launched in the first days after the triumph of Soviet rule on the basis of V. I. Lenin's personal directive on the matter. Now the republic has a power system incorporating many GES's and several thermal power plants. Noteworthy among these power plants are the Tbilisi State Regional Thermal Power Plant, with a capacity of 1.26 million kw, and the Inguri GES, whose capacity in conjunction with the Vardnili GES, also built on the Inguri, comes to 1.64 million kw.

In 1970, Soviet Georgia's power plants generated about 9 billion kw hours--approximately the same amount generated in 1930 by all the power plants in the Soviet Union.

Despite these advances, in the past decade Georgia began to lag behind most of the union republics in electrical power development. By 1978, according to data from the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium's Commission for the Study of Productive Forces and Natural Resources, average annual per capita electricity consumption was about twice as high in the Soviet Union as in Georgia. According to the same figures, average annual per capita consumption of fuel and energy resources was 7.1 tons of standard fuel in the Soviet Union and only 1.1 tons in Georgia.

The lag in electrical power engineering has resulted in a rising shortage of electricity throughout the low-water season in Georgia's rivers. Because of this,

during the autumn-winter period of maximum demand it has been necessary to restrict consumers in the republic and even shut off some of them. Under such conditions, of course, it has not been possible to boost extensive electricity use in technological processes, which in turn has slowed down the rate of growth in the economy's power-worker ratio. This abnormal situation was the object of serious attention in CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary Comrade E. Shevardnadze's report at the 26th GCP Congress.

The Georgian power system's situation is due to a very definite cause. As is well known, most of the electricity consumed in a particular region is base-load electricity, consumption of which remains constant day and night and practically throughout the year. The remaining portion of the electricity that is consumed is called the variable portion of electrical load (peak or half-peak).

Because Georgia's mountainous terrain is characterized by narrow valleys it is impossible to build very large reservoirs, and after the high-water season there is a sharp drop in the amount of water carried by the republic's rivers. It is now deemed advisable, therefore, to build GES's designed basically to meet peak and half-peak loads rather than base loads. Accordingly, the yearly duration of capacity utilization will be 3200 hours in the newly operational Inguri GES, 2420 hours in the Khudoni GES now under construction, 3160 hours in the projected Namokhvani GES, and so on, yet as we know the year contains 8720 hours [sic].

The construction of these GES's is vitally important in meeting peak and half-peak demands both in the Georgian power system and the Transcaucasian Unified Power System, and also in meeting peak demands in the power systems of the southern European part of the Soviet Union. But these GES's cannot contribute substantially to the national economy's base-load electricity needs. To meet base-load demands requires power plants that can operate at full capacity day and night and all year.

Despite these characteristics of the powerful GES's already built or to be built on Georgia's rivers, in contrast to the early period the construction of new base-load capacity in Georgia has practically ceased since 1971. It is this factor which has brought about the growing shortage of electricity in Georgia's power system.

According to data from Energoset'proyekt, the electricity shortage in the Transcaucasian Unified Power System will amount to 12 billion kw hours by 1990. The Georgian power system accounts for most of the deficit, about 7.5 billion kw hours. In this calculation it is assumed that in addition to Georgia's currently operational GES's the Khudoni, Zhinvali, and Namokhvani GES's will be in operation by 1990, generating about 4 billion kw hours annually.

It must be stated that the figures from various scientific-research, project planning, and planning organizations concerning Georgia's electricity consumption level in 1990 do not jibe with one another, but if we consider the measures that have been implemented in recent years to ensure the further development of the republic's economy, as spelled out in the basic guidelines approved at the 26th CPSU Congress, and also the vital necessity of overcoming the above-mentioned lag in the power-worker ratio, we may assume that Energoset'proyekt's data can serve as the basis for discussing the republic's electrical power development in the future.

It should be pointed out that in assessing the electricity shortage Energoset'proyekt's calculations do not adequately consider one particular fundamental characteristic of the present structure of Georgia's power system. This characteristic is reflected in the fact that now--and especially by the year 1990--GES's designed to meet peak and half-peak loads will make up a large part of Georgia's power system, in contrast to most other power systems.

It is sufficient to note that the Inguri, Khudoni, and Namokhvani GES's will generate about 9 billion kw hours annually.

This problem was discussed by Comrade E. Shevardnadze in his report at the 22nd GCP CC Plenum on 11 November 1980. He said: "Although large capacities went into operation during the 10th Five-Year Plan, our electricity supply is still experiencing considerable difficulties. It is absolutely clear now that we will not be able to solve this problem until we have worked out an optimal structure of power capacity in which base-load and peak-load power plants are in balance. It is essential to work out such a structure, because the intensity of electricity supply should not be dependent on natural factors."

An analysis of actual day-and-night charts of electricity consumption in Georgia shows that at present the base-load portion of electrical demand accounts for about 65 percent of all power consumed, while the variable (peak and half-peak) portion accounts for the remaining 35 percent.

In 1990, the Khudoni, Zhinvali, and Namokhvani GES's will be in operation along with the already operational Inguri and other GES's, and the republic's annual GES output will stand at almost 12 billion kw hours. Clearly, this amount of electricity will meet all the variable portion of the Georgian power system's demand schedule. In addition, Georgia's GES's will take part in meeting peak-load demands in neighboring power systems. In addition to present power lines now connecting the power systems, therefore, construction is underway on a new 500,000-volt power line which will cross the main Caucasus Range at Nakhari Pass.

Because peak demand periods are short, meeting them will not involve the transmission of large amounts of electricity, but receiving 2 or 3 billion kw hours of peak power from the Georgian system will considerably facilitate the normal supply of electricity in neighboring power systems. In addition, GES's will also make a definite contribution to meeting the Georgian power system's base-load demands, although this contribution is unlikely to exceed 1 or 2 billion kw hours annually.

Consequently, the present program of GES construction will not only meet all the variable portion of the Georgian power system's demand schedule but also provide for the republic's GES's to take part in meeting the peak demands of neighboring power systems.

With regard to generating base-load electricity in Georgia's power system, the picture is quite different. At present, the Georgian power system has two main thermal power plants in operation. They are the Tbilisi State Regional Power Plant, with a capacity, as has been mentioned, of 1.26 million kw, and the Tkvarcheli State Regional Power Plant, which will soon have a capacity of 210,000 kw. It should be pointed out that the Tbilisi plant's originally installed steam boilers and steam turbines have already operated for more than 100,000 hours, and it cannot be said with certainty that these facilities will be able to operate uninterruptedly until 1990.

If we consider, nevertheless, that the Tbilisi State Regional Power Plant's capacity can be used for 6000 hours annually and the Tkvarcheli plant's capacity can be used for 7000 hours, it turns out that these power plants will generate 9 billion kw hours of base-load electricity in 1990. Consequently, the Georgian power system's plants--including the base-load electricity generated by the GES's--will in 1990 be able at best to generate 10 or 11 billion kw hours of base-load electricity instead of the necessary 20 billion.

Clearly, by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan the 9- to 10-billion-kw-hour base-load electricity deficit in Georgia's power system will undoubtedly result in a very difficult situation for the supply of electricity to the republic's economy and population, especially considering that most of the shortage will coincide with the autumn-winter maximum period.

It might be thought that in return for the 2 or 3 billion kw hours of peak-load electricity fed into the neighboring power systems Georgia's power system will receive an equivalent amount of base-load electricity from those systems in the autumn-winter period. Undoubtedly this is assumed in Elektroset'proyekt's calculations, according to which the electricity deficit in Georgia's power system in 1990 will be 7.5 billion kw hours instead of 9 to 10 billion, as mentioned above.

But because base-load and peak-load electricity are not actually equivalent, in our opinion, this assumption is not a realistic one. As we know, there is generally no surplus of base-load electricity in the European part of the Soviet Union, and if such a surplus does come about in some region, in a relatively short time it is assimilated locally by rapidly developing sectors of the economy.

Because of the length of the period in question, the complexity of relations among the power systems, possible changes in the rate of development of the economy in individual regions of the country, and other factors, these figures, of course, cannot be considered entirely accurate. But they indicate that a complete cessation of base-load capacity construction between 1970 and 1990--20 years--will certainly result in a very undesirable situation for Georgia's power system.

This is basically what Comrade E. Shevardnadze was referring to at the 26th CPSU Congress when he said:

"But life itself gives rise to new problems, the necessity of overcoming a number of disproportions in the economy in which, it must be admitted, gross errors were committed in the past. Correcting these errors will take years, but the lost billions in goods can never be recovered. I am aware that it is better to study accomplishments rather than mistakes, but mistakes can be instructive too.

"Here are a number of those problems:

"First. Development of the power complex is not keeping pace with the rate of economic development. We cannot afford not to build a base-load power plant. This was also discussed by G. A. Aliyev, and the urgency of the problem is not diminished just because its solution is slow in coming."

Studies made by Georgia's power engineers concerning the matter of building a base-load power plant make it clear that the only realistic way to overcome the difficulties involved in electrical power is to build a nuclear power plant in the republic.

It should be pointed out that in connection with the scarcity of power fuel in the European part of the Soviet Union, in particular the Transcaucasus, our power engineers have for some time now taken account of the necessity of integrated utilization of the GES's and a nuclear power plant as a source of base-load electricity in Georgia's power system. This is why they took direct part in building the nuclear research reactor in the republic and organizing its operation. This consideration was later fully confirmed by the intensive construction of nuclear plants in the European part of the Soviet Union and in countries of Western Europe.

Not until the 10th Five-Year Plan was serious attention paid to the necessity of building a nuclear power plant in Georgia.

As is well known, by decree of the 26th CPSU Congress the USSR Council of Ministers is to draft a state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990 in accordance with the basic guidelines, and to submit it to the USSR Supreme Soviet for discussion in October 1981.

Although the construction of a nuclear plant involves very large capital investments and requires the allocation of unique equipment and gear, Georgia's power engineers believe that it is advisable to stipulate the beginning of construction of Georgia's nuclear power plant in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In addition to mapping out rational ways of generating electricity, of course, it is also essential to focus attention on the matter of conserving fuel and energy resources. In this connection, there has been a surge of interest in recent years throughout the world--and, in particular, the Soviet Union--in what are known as heat pumps, which make it possible to utilize sources of low-temperature heat for the heating of buildings and a number of technological processes. It is worth noting that heat pumps also make it possible to air-condition buildings, and their operation does not result in environmental pollution from the products of fuel combustion.

According to data from the heat pump committee of the International Energy Organization, by the year 2000 heat pumps will have a significant impact on the structure of the world energy balance.

In the Soviet Union, prospects for heat pump systems were the object of attention as long ago as the early 1950's. At that time, the Georgian Academy of Sciences worked out energy-economic substantiation for the development of a central heat pump plant at Tskhaltubo Resort. The plan called for recovering the heat contained in the treatment water used in the bathhouses for heating the resort's sanatoria and other therapy buildings. This water has a year-round temperature of 30 degrees C. In the summer, the pump was used to air-condition the buildings. It also confirmed the energy-economic effectiveness of the heat pumps in utilizing the heat accumulated in the warm, humid air emitted into the atmosphere by tea factories for the thermal treatment of the green tea leaves. Tea factories would no longer need to burn scarce liquid fuel.

The development of heat pump research in Georgia derived from the fact that the operation of such installations is especially effective in regions that are not characterized by very cold winters, in accordance with laws governing processes of

conversion of heat energy. Heat pumps are also effective in low-temperature technological processes, including those which take place in tea factories. And the tea industry, as we know, plays a vital role in Georgia's economy.

Through the years, a considerable amount of heat pump research has been carried out in Georgia, and laboratory and industrial-scale experimental installations have been set up. Studies have shown that piston-driven refrigeration compressors can be used to set up heat pumps--compressors which are series-produced by our nation's industry. It has also been demonstrated that for operation in heat pumps such compressors can use freon-12 and freon-148 as the working agent, fluids which are produced by Soviet chemical plants.

Since 1975, the republic's leading project-planning organizations Gruzgorstroyproyekt and Pishchepromproyekt have undertaken to draw up technical and working plans for heat pump installations.

These project-planning organizations have formed groups of engineers specializing in the design of heat pump installations. Gruzgorstroyproyekt is designing heat pump-driven heating systems which will utilize the warmth of the sea water at resorts located along the Black Sea coast to heat sanatorium buildings, to supply hot water, and to heat the swimming pools attached to the sanatoria. In order to eliminate pollution of the atmosphere by products resulting from the combustion of organic fuels, these resorts are now making extensive use of electricity, the consumption of which will be reduced by about three times when heat pumps are used.

Gruzpushchepromproyekt has drawn up a working design to equip the Samtredia Tea Factory with heat pumps. The plan also calls for the construction of a green leaf cold storage chamber next to the plant. During times when large quantities of green tea leaves are received from the plantations, storing the leaves in the chamber will make it possible to boost the factory's yearly productivity by almost 30 percent and completely eliminate product quality deterioration due to leaf processing delays. Because the tea factories' working season coincides with the period during which Georgia's GES's generate a seasonal surplus of electricity, the operation of heat pumps will yield a significant energy-economic effect, because instead of very scarce and costly liquid fuel, the tea factories can make use of relatively small quantities of cheap seasonal electricity generated by the GES's.

On the basis of proposals by GSSR Gosplan and the GSSR Academy of Sciences, the GSSR Council of Ministers has issued special orders which call for building several relatively large communal heat pump installations in Black Sea coastal resorts and in Tskhaltubo. The same orders also stipulate that heat pump installations are to go into operation in the Samtredia Tea Factory. Design and preparation work on these installations is already underway.

Calculations show that the widespread adoption of heat pump installations in the republic's coastal resorts can enable us to conserve 600,000 tons of standard fuel annually, and if all of Georgia's tea factories are outfitted with heat pump installations we can conserve almost 100,000 tons of liquid fuel per year. The use of heat pumps in several other areas of the republic and many sectors of our economy will help us conserve large quantities of organic fuel.

It should be emphasized, in conclusion, that both conserving energy resources through the development of heat pump installations and making integrated use of other types of major power plants in Georgia's power engineering are in full accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning energy development in the European part of the Soviet Union.

6854

CSO: 1813/101

REGIONAL

BALTIC COORDINATION CENTER FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CRITICIZED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by V. Romanyuk, economic observer for IZVESTIYA, Tallinn-Moscow: "Initiative and Plan"]

[Text] Problems of increasing production of consumer goods in Estonia from local resources were examined at a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in March 1980. It was then noted that state and republic operational organs and local soviets were not displaying the necessary initiative in drawing local raw materials and industrial wastes into production, while planning and supplying organs were not in full measure taking these reserves into account in determining the production volume of consumer goods.

The republic competition for new examples of consumer goods made from local raw materials and industrial wastes has just ended. The arrangers of the competition placed in front of me a roll of fluffy soft sheet wadding; externally, it was nothing remarkable. At the same time, this lining material put the fabricating enterprise—Keyla Factory—among the winners of the competition. The main thing is that the raw material for making the semiwool lining was ends of worsted yarn and combings—that is, wastes of production. A new technology makes it possible to produce an additional 250,000 meters of sheet wadding a year while reducing at the same time the use of valuable synthetic yarn.

The competition, held on the initiative of deputies, showed what large possibilities are possessed by the republic. Three models of children's slippers, made from pieces of top and lining leather as well as from cast-offs of nonwoven material, were presented by Kommunar Association. At Estonplast Plant, a technology was developed of producing disks for floor and table lamps by pressing together cast-iron shavings and polymer components: the result—a yearly saving of 313 tons of cast iron and 150 tons of sheet steel.

I was acquainted at the republic Gossnab with a curious document—an information list of surplus work wastes existing at Estonia's enterprises in 1981. The list is at the same time an order. At Tallinn there has been opened an exhibit of wastes with recommendations for their possible use. What can you say, it's a graphic lesson for many.

A truly serious search is being conducted by local enterprises, their deputy groups and innovators of production. As for plants of union subordination, some of the industrial giants have suddenly turned into dwarfs on presenting their humdrum products for the judgment of buyers.

Let us take for comparison two large enterprises--the Tallinn Il'marine Plant of the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Estremrybflot Association of the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry. The Il'marine chose an energetic direction in the production of goods, close to its basic production profile. The plant set up the production of the Micro burner unit for the heating and hot-water supply of individual houses. Kitchen plates equipped with a coil for heating the house, also produced by the enterprise, enjoy big buyer demand. This complex item has been awarded the Seal of Quality and, despite its comparatively high price--243 rubles--demand for it remains stable. The collective has set as its aim--to have the total annual volume of consumer goods production reach the size of the wage fund; during the five-year plan, its output will grow by half a million rubles.

A different situation is to be found at the Estremrybflot; the share of consumer goods in its total volume comprises only 0.29 percent. The enterprise, which repairs each year 150 vessels and even builds them, possesses an impressive metalworking base, but has set up the production of only 10 elementary items: mallet for beating meat, an ironing table, a fishcleaner; new items include pelmeni holders, axes....

F. Shalavin, the association's director complained that many of the products were not providing a profit. For example, the ironing table costs 11 rubles, but its retail price is 10 rubles. I happened to see this unfortunate ironing table at the republic Ministry of Trade at an exhibit of products which were being taken off production without consultation with trade.

But let us try to understand the position of the association's director: the production of goods is not planned for him centrally and consequently no funds are allocated. Feliks Vasil'yevich showed me an order issued last October on Remrybflot Industrial Association, which indicated that the Estremrybflot Association was among the pacemakers in the organization of production of goods. I asked F. Shalavin about the enterprise's real possibilities, and he said that the collective could develop pressure-die casting production, in particular could develop production of sets of skill tools, including those with an electric drive... It could... But nothing of the sort has been done.

An important question: is it gainful or not gainful to get involved with production wastes? Usually the fact is stated that labor productivity in shops and consumer-goods sectors is lower than in basic production, and this indicator suffers even more when it comes to the use of wastes. The work is truly labor-intensive and exacting. Many difficulties arise in price formation for goods made of wastes. On the one hand, cheaper, partly below-standard raw materials go into their production, on the other labor outlays in the processing of industrial wastes are, as a rule, significantly higher.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the State Committee for Prices of the republic implemented measures for raising the level of profitability of individual goods. I saw on the desk of A. Triifel'dt, the chief of the department of prices

for consumer goods of the Estonian SSR Committee for Prices a pile of blinds of stylish color from Rakvere Combine. Waste lavsan and cotton yarn and other materials of Krengol'm Manufactory are used as raw materials. The cost of regular yarn is 3 rubles 90 kopecks per kilogram and of the waste type--1 ruble 30 kopecks. But because of the higher labor intensiveness and extra wage outlay, the cost of the products turns out to be approximately the same. Taking into consideration that in terms of use qualities and appearance the items made of waste products are in no way inferior, it was decided to set for them the same price as that for products made of regular raw materials--28 rubles 50 kopecks.

Questions of development of local initiative at republic enterprises, regardless of their departmental subordination, became the subject of serious examination at the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet and at its commissions. Measures adopted on the insistence of deputies relating to the field of planning of goods made from local materials and wastes and to price formation provided significant results. Thus, an analysis conducted by the republic Gosplan of basic necessities which were produced led to the conclusion of the necessity of supplementing them with goods of 60 designations; at the same time, 30 items, the demand for which had been reduced, were excluded from the list. Corrections were introduced into the assignments for the 11th Five-Year Plan: there were included in the production plans about 250 designations of products recommended for production at the republic competition of goods made of industrial wastes and local materials. For the first time, concrete targets were set for production of products by sectors of agriculture and consumer cooperatives (souvenirs, accessories, rugs and carpets, glazed tile and others).

Republic soviets of people's deputies conducted painstaking work on attracting additional manpower resources into the sphere of production of consumer goods. Today, 45 percent of pensioners are employed in the national economy. Wide use is made, especially in local industry, of people working at home. At enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry, they already number 3,800, including those working at two jobs; in light industry, such a form of labor is utilized at 9 enterprises (almost one thousand people working at home). Only recently, there was created at Arukyula Kolkhoz on the decision of the rayispolkom the first sewing subsidiary enterprise in the republic, doing work for the Association imeni V. Klementi. The enterprise provides equipment for the kolkhoz and fabrics in cut-out form, while the subsidiary enterprise at the kolkhoz sews every month about a thousand items. The first batch of dresses and robes has already been sent to Tallinn.

But questions remain that cannot be ignored.

"A procedure was once established according to which profits from the production of cultural and consumer products remained fully with the enterprise," says M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. "This was a powerful stimulus. But it was gradually reduced to zero, the profits began to be withdrawn. Interest in this work is disappearing as it requires much care, especially at heavy-industry enterprises. It is time to bring full clarity to this question; incentives must work for, and not against, expanded production of goods needed by the population."

Criticism is to be heard of the Coordination Center for Resource Management of the Baltic Republics and Belorussia, which is still making insufficiently effective use of resources.

"Specialization is good," L. Peterson, deputy minister of republic trade, is convinced, "when it is reinforced with barter. But coordination so far has resulted only in losses to the republic first of one type, then of other types of goods, especially when it comes to consumer goods."

A certain contradiction exists between the desire of trade to satisfy the local market with needed goods and the desire of industry to develop the production of items that are "profitable" from the point of view of the plan and the "washing away" of the mass variety of goods. The operation of the "profitable--nonprofitable" mechanism can be best demonstrated on the example of the Pykh'yala Factory of Rubber Industrial Products of the Ministry of Chemical Industry: here the output of mats for motor vehicles has jumped from 15,000 to 60,000; they are being produced in sets costing 12 rubles. At the same time, the "nonprofitable" mats for anterooms costing 1 ruble 10 kopecks have completely disappeared from sale.

P. Peyl, deputy general director of Norma, says not without pride, that the collective intends to increase the production of toys by 5 million rubles a year. But once more the problem of "profitable" and "nonprofitable" arises. Labor productivity in the assembly of safety belts--the chief product at the association, which are manufactured on a multimillion basis, is 7-8 times greater than for toys. Moreover, among toys there are to be found ones that are more and less profitable. P. Peyl rolled on his desk a model of a motor vehicle of the "retro" style. There are used in the product plastics, metal, the process of lithography--a total of 60 operations. The cost is 4 rubles 60 kopecks. But an inflatable toy, which involves a total of two operations, costs 1 ruble 60 kopecks. So you consider what is more profitable: a complex item requiring a collection of fittings, press molds, additional manpower or a simple one which requires nothing.

In 1981 it is planned to produce in Estonia consumer goods made of local raw materials and wastes amounting to 37.6 million rubles, which is 6.4 million rubles more than produced last year. The growth is notable, but it can be and should be more significant. The total volume of production of consumer goods amounts to slightly more than 5 percent. But as was emphasized at the 26th party congress, our further progress will increasingly depend on the able and effective use of all existing resources--labor, fixed capital, fuel and raw materials.... And, of course, local resources, industrial wastes, the skills and mastery of local talent.

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REGIONAL

SOVIET MUSLIMS SUPPORT SOVIET WORLD PEACE INITIATIVE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 2

[UzTAG report: "Peace on Earth--the Peoples' Highest Goal"]

[Text] Mufti Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, chairman of the Religious Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and chairman of the USSR Muslim Organizations International Relations Department, delivered a statement in support of the Soviet state's peace initiatives and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World".

In our day, the statement says, peace-loving people are worried that an explosive situation has been created in the world through the fault of bellicose circles of international reaction, Zionism, hegemonism and racism headed by American imperialism which threatens terrible consequences for the human race's existence on earth. Having declared virtually the entire world a "sphere of its vital interests," openly claiming the right to interfere in the affairs of other countries, particularly the states of the Near and Middle East, and striving for world domination, American imperialism has gambled on disastrous militarization and an insane arms race.

The ruling circles of the United States and its allies are employing the invention of the "Soviet military threat" to conceal military adventures and militarist plans. The Soviet people, like people of other countries, remember full well that 40 years ago Hitler concealed his war preparations with the same lie and justified the attack on the USSR by the need to remove the "danger" which the Soviet Union's very existence allegedly represented for Germany. The price of the life of the sons of my fatherland and other peoples given to rescue mankind from the brown plague is sacred. For this reason we cannot permit the peoples to be fooled with this well-worn formula of falsehood, which was and remains only a propaganda subterfuge of the enemies of peace and the purveyors of hatred and misanthropy.

Incontrovertible facts testify that throughout the USSR's history it has threatened no one and has not striven and is not striving for military superiority. As stated once again in the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World": "Securing peace was, is and will remain the highest aim of the Soviet state's policy." And we USSR Muslims unanimously support this policy. The Muslims of the Soviet Union believe that realization of the peace initiatives of the USSR and other states is capable of averting the nuclear threat and improving the

international situation. We condemn those who endeavor to sow dissension and hatred between peoples and, particularly, to split the Islamic world and undermine its unity. In order to oppose these forces of evil and violence Muslims of the whole world must unite their ranks and strengthen the ties of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

We must also unite our efforts with all peace-loving forces, irrespective of political view, racial and national origin and religious belief, in order to prevent the further madness of the arms race and the outbreak of nuclear war. For this reason we Muslims of the Soviet Union are fully in accord with the opinion concerning religions' highest mission in the struggle set forth in the statement by Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and All Russia.

The statement emphasizes that the Muslims of the Soviet Union welcome and support Patriarch Pimen's proposal concerning the convening of a world conference of representatives of all the world's religions devoted to man's struggle to avert the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

On behalf of the Muslims of my motherland, the mufti's statement says, I call on the entire Islamic world to support this religious peace-making forum and to render active help and assistance in its preparation and convening.

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